TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE GREAT PREACHER'S TRUE STORY

THE PROGRESS OF THE CONSPIRACY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLOT.

Important Contradictions of the Evidence of Moulton-The Charge of Adultery Not Originally Made -Alienation of the Wife's Affections Was the Complaint, Coupled with

Loss of Situation. Continuation of Defendant's Examination NEW YORK, April 2.-The corridors of the Brooklyn City Court-room were filled this morning with part'es bolding tickets for the trial, and

had already gained an entrance. The number of ladies in the audience was very greatly increased over that of the previous day. The Plymouth gathering was also enlarged, and consisted of many of the chief members of the church. The plaintif,'s lawyers were earliest in attendance and with them was General Pryor, who has been absent for the past few days. Shortly after Mr. Beccher's entrance be ascended the witnessstand. Mr. Evaris introduced John Eligelow, late United States Minister to France, to Judge Neilof the Assistant Attorney General of the United Representatives of Virginia, also occupied a seat near the Judge. Mr. Beecher continued his ex-

vet unable to obtain admittance as the limited

mber to fill the three hundred seats in the room

coming to me in December, 1870; but I remember only once, though she may have called afterward. It was near the middle of December; I think I can only give the substance of what passed; she called about the middle of the forecome and said she was that he had sought her company in her bed and told her that such expressions of love were

AS NATURAL AS KISSING AND CARESSING:
I have not heard from any other source of this relation between Tilton and Miss Turner; I joined
the Hanover street church, in Boston, in 1828, and
was then about fitteen years lold, and from that
time onward I have continued my connection with
it in the same demonination and maintained an
active connection with my church as a communicant; I have always maintained a relation with
Congregational and Presbyterian churches; I
never got any instruction in religion, as the atmesphere in my house was full of it, and as pure
as crystal; I remember

PAUL'S DEATH: I think it was in August, 1868; I was suffering from ague and came down and saw Mr. and Mrs. Tilton at the time of Ralph's birth; I do not recol-Thich at the time of Kaiph's birth; I do not recol-lect any particular visit or making any gits of flowers: during the summer I; used to bring little baskets of flowers from my farm, and distributed them right and left; in the winter I used to some-times buy them and distribute them; I do not re-member any visit while Mrs. Carey was there or any scene when

MES, TILTON SAT ON MY KNEE OR LAP: MES. TILTON SAT ON MY ENHE OR LAP; do not ever remember that she ever addressed me as father or dear father; she always called me Mr. Beecher, or my friend or sir when I was ad-dressed; I rememoor an interview with Mrs Til-ton when Mr. Richards was present; I have no recollection of making any visit at 8 in the morn-ing when Mr. Brasier was passing, but I may have; I cannot remember; during their residence at 174 Livingston street, from 1866 to 1870, my visits on an average were from once in ten days to man in three weeks my visits then ware not visits on an average were from once in ten days to once in three weeks, my visits then were not oftener than thirteen times a year. During these visits my menore was much the same as in my own house they kept an open, hospitable house and allowed their friends the utmost freedom; there children were almost always present at the visits; they were no inconsiderable part of my visits, and sometimes they shared the visits altogether:

were of different kinds of books, literature, and, above all, of Theodore Tilton. [Sensation.] Mrs. Tilton's manner of speaking of ner husband was kind and eulogistic, and when she disclosed a religious difference between them I was surprised. She consulted me with regard to her duly to her husband and that of the children, and she asked for my advice and counsel on this matter. She asked me if it was right to bring up her children under a parent who seemed to have a doubt of the truth of the Hible and disbelieved in the divinity of Christ. I think this was not far from the year 1887. When I first became acquainted with her I was chiefly struck by her simplicity of manner, and during her domestic trials I was impressed by her religious nature. She was actively entage of in bonevelont work. She was always talking of her husband, and appeared devoted to him. Her frelings toward me were as her pastor any iriend. I never thought she displayed and symptoms of close affection. I had a life-long affection of respect and esteem for her. I had the utmost affection for her as a Christian work. Man was the connection of the part of the part of the connection of the part of the part of the connection of the part of the connection of the part of t

CHRISTIAN WOMAN AND WIFE
and mother, but no affection in any other connection; the 10th of October, 1808, (I remember by
the 9th, as it was the prayer-meeting night,) and
after it I went to the Academy of Music: I saw
Mrs. Tilton at that meeting, and had a conversation with her about being present at a dinner to
the Rev. Morley Punsheon, a celebrated English
preacher; the conversation was about my being
present on that occasion; I have no recollection
of being in town on the 17th of October, but I may
have been; I speat a great portion of my time in

UNDUE FAMILIABITY BETWEEN US.

I never, directly or indirectly, solicited improper proposals from her. I never had any favors from her. It would be impossible with such a woman. I never had carnal intercourse or connection during that time with Mrs. Titton.

This drew applianse from the audience, which was promptly suppressed by the officers under the direction of the court.

The winess was handed a letter sent to him by Mr. Titton through Mr. Bowen, dated December 26, 1870. He said: I remomber receiving such a letter. Mr. Bowen brought me the letter and said it was from Tilton. I opened it and read it, and said this is sheer insanity; this man is cray. Bowen said he had not read it, and I handed it to him to read. I made some expression of surprise that Tilton should have written me such a letter. Bowen said he and Tilton had some difference between them, and he proceeded to talk about Tilton. He said that he had reduced Tilton from the editorship of the Independent to that of a contributor on account of business reasons, as Mr. Tilton's views did not sarve with those of the paper; that when he had dismissed him taries were told to him by parties about Mr. Tilton. One was in regard to a woman at Winsted, and another in the Northwest; one was UNDUE PANILIABITY BETWEEN US.

A WOMAN IN THE OFFICE
to whom he had made improper advancer. I told
him I was not surprised, and told him what Bessie Turner told me, and also said there was
another woman with whom rumor connected him.
I asked him to see my wife and talk with her
about it. He expressed some repugnance at first,
but afterwards went into the parior and spoke to
her. Mr. Bowen said he had doubts as to whether
he could retain him on the Brooklyn Union. and

MY PRAYER MERTING NIGHT.

He said to get some person to take my place and go with him. I did so; when I reached the corner of Chinton and Montague streets, I saked him what Tilton wented. He said I would see when I went there. There was some conversation about Tilton's leaving the Independent, but I cannot remember what. Mr. Moniton and I entered the house, and he locked the door. He said, "Mr. Tilton is in the upper front parlor waiting for you." I asked him to go up. He said you had better go alone. Tilton met me then in the in the meat stately manner asked me to take a chair, which I did; he drew a small paper out of his pocket, and, sitting down, he said: "I have summoned you to this interview on matters of in-portance;" he asked me if I had received his letter from Bowen, calling for my resignation and leaving Brooklyn; I said I had, and he said he wanted to recall it, and wished me to think it had never been written; he said it was a grand thing to write this letter, but

A GRANDER THING TO TAKE IT BACK;

A GRANDER THING TO TAKE IT BACK; be then spoke of his troubles with Mr. Bowen, and charged me with being concerned in them and acting against him; he said I had not only injured him in business properts, but had also insinuated myself into his household and displaced him; that I had caused his wife to transfer her affections from him to me; that I had conspired with her and her mother for a separation; that I had taught her to lie, and that under my inflames she had become deceivily and untrassworthy. ence she had become deceitful and untrustworthy; that 1, who had tied the nuptial knot, had reached out my hand to unloose it; that I had MADE OVERTURES TO HER

of an improper character, and I made some reply. He read to me what purported to be a letter from his wife, stating that Mr. Heecher had asked her to be a wife to him, with all that that implied; that he had burned up the original and would

burn this copy, that there would not be a line against the reputation of his wife. He said, "I want you to go down and see my wife at her house." This staggered me. I said, "This is but a dream; you could never make these charges against your wije." He said, "Go down, it is but a few blecks off." Mr. Moulton went with me to Mrs. Thion's; I never invited him to go there. When I went to Mrs. Thiton's I do not remember who opened the door; they told me to go up stairs; I went up and knocked, and the door was opened; no person was there during our interview; it was

UP STAIRS IN THE DOUBLE BOOMS, UF STAIRS IN THE DOUBLE ROOMS, connected by folding doors. Mrs. Tilton was supported reclining in bcd, with her hands folded. Her. eyes were clo.ed. She did not accost me. She was as one dead. I sat down on a chair by her bedside and said—
Mr. Heach objected here to the conversation, but Judge Nellson decided to take it.
Mr. Beach said he did not think the conversation would form any part of the evidence.
The witness continued: I said: Elisabeth, I have just seen your husband, and had a long interview with him. He has sent me to you to verify his statements. He has charged me with allemating your affections from him, and with te 2ch ng you untrath.ulner.s and deceit. He has charged me with making improper advances to

you. I asked her did she may so. She said,
"MY FRIEND, I COULD NOT HELF IT."

I said, "You know these thingswere not so." She
said she could not help it. She said something
about if she coules, ed that her affections had been
alignated from him he might be induced to reveal bis alignated affections. She asked me
what she could do, and I said she could retract
these charges in writing. She said she would do
it if it was not to be u. 3d sgainst her husband.
I brought her writing materials, and she raised
herielf up in b'd and wrote the first part of the
letter of retraction. letter of retrection.

Mr. Everts showed the letter to the witness, and asked him what portion was written. He asked and received primission to read it, which he did. The witness continued: I did not suggest these The witness continued: I did not suggest these words to her, and she then wrote the additional part of the letter, saying that I never had behaved improperly to her. When she spoke of injury to her husband, I told her harm might come to me in the church, and I wanted a letter for my defence. I said she was not doing me an injury alone, but would injure

HER AND HET CHILDREN

in case the matter were ever brought out. She
stated a good deal more, but I cannot recall it.
This interview lasted, it seemed to me, ten hours.
It really lasted, I think, about half an hour. I
put the retraction in my pocket. I spoke to Mrs.
Tilton with some severity during this interview,
and was sorry atcrewards that I did so, I then
left the house, but saw nobody going out, and
went to Moulton's. I saw him there and he asked
me if I saw Mrs. Tilton. I think I informed him
I had seen her, and I said I was going home. He
suggested going with him and attended me to the
house. There was some conversation between us
on the way, I think, about the Bowen letter and
Bowen's treatment of Tilton. He did all the talking, said I answered him is monosyliables. We
reached the house about 9 or 10 o'ciock. I have
no means of fixing the time except by length of
the interviews.
The court here HER AND HER CHILDREN

TOOR A RECESS OF ONE HOUR.

Iburing Mr. Beecher's narration of the interview he scemed much affected. His voice was husky and quivering, and large tears stood in his eyes. The spectators in court also seemed much affected at its delivery.

During the reces, and after the court-room was partially clear of spectators, Mr. Beecher sat in consultation with Mr. Shearman for about fifteen minutes, and then left with his wife. When they came out in the corridor they were attended by a large crowd of spectators who could not gain admittance to the court-room. They entered their carriage and were driven home to lunch. Mr. Beecher's ince was a little more flushed than when he went on the stand in the morning, and his features betrayed visible emotion when in conversation. TOOK A RECESS OF ONE HOUR.

conversation.

After the recess the court-room was as full of spectators as in the morning session. When Mr. Beecher came in he resumed his place on the witness stand. Beecher came in he resumed his place on the witness stand.

Mr. Evarts said they subporned Mr. Isaac H.
Bailey to give some dates referred to in the evidence, and the other idee were kind enough to
take his letter containing the dates. He said Mr.
Bailey sail i for Europe on the 3d of June, 1871
and the dinner was given on the 1st of June.

Mr. Evarts also called attention to a matter appearing in the eviden e published this morning
of the cross-examination of Mr. Redpath, in
which there was a slight indistinctness.

Mr. Beach said they could not correct all the
mistakes in the newspapers, and the Judge said
that at present it had better stand.

Mr. Heecher then continued his testimony as
follows: On the night of the 30th of December I
dd not ask Mr. Moulton if he had seen Elirabeth, nor did he ask me such aquestion. Neither
of us talked a bout such a concession. I do not
remember saying this will kill me. I did not tell
Moulton that Tilton had given me permission to
see Mr. Tilton. I did not talk with him er any
see Mr. Tilton had given me permission to

LIKE A STROKE OF LIGHTWING,

although I used that expression on the 1st of
January; I saw Mr. Moulton on the 31st of December, at my house, early in the evening, about
I o'clock; he came to my house; I went up stairs
with him into my bed-room; I shut the door, and
he made some introductory remarks and drew a
letter from his pocket purporting to be from
Theodore Titions, saying thas when he went home
the last night he found. I had got a retraction
of the charges; he said he presumed this was so,
and I had acted a dishonorable part; I claimed
the right of self-defence, and he said that this
would 'nerrase the distance between us, and that
this course of mine was indiscreet; Mr. Moulton
then

PUT HIS HAND IN HIS POCKET

and drew a letter from it, purporting to be from
Mrs. Tilton. (Shown the letter.) I did not have
it in my hands, but this is the letter that was read
to me by him.

The letter referred to was the one instructing
Moniton to bring both letter; to her and she
would burn them an they ought both to be destroyed, and to show the letter to Theodore and
Mr. Beecher.

Witness continued: I was perplexed at the existence of that letter, for Tilton had assured me
the letter of necusation was destroyed; I said that istence of that letter, for Tilton had assured me the letter of accusation was destroyed; I said that my objection to giving up the retraction was that I would be lett without defence; he said he would stand between me and the charges if they were made again; I gave him the document; he was warm and took off bis overcoat, and in doing so

EXPOSED THE HILT OF A PISTOL.

In his pocket; he took it out and laid it on the bureau; he then talked about Mr. Tilton in a general manner, and of his wrongs from Mr. Howen, but I did not enter into it. (Shown another letter, which the witners considered a few minute-.) I did not remember seeing or hearing this; he may have quoted a part of it, but I do not remember; Moulton promised to burn those two papers, and it was a ter this promise I gave him up the retraction; when Mr. Moulton spoke of my dishonorable solion in procuring the retraction, I said that I should get a realization from the same source irom which the charges had come; in the course of conversation he tried to show me that it would be a mean act to keep the paper got in this way from a sick woman; I saw him take the pistol from his pocket and lay it on the bureau; EXPOSED THE HILT OF A PISTOL.

IT WAS NOT FIRED OFF.

He said this giving up the letter would be an act of reconciliation, and that any action on my part for my defence would seem to Mr. Tilton as if I was the aggressor, and would weaken all the efforts of conciliation. Nothing was said to me by him about procuring from Mrs. Tilton what I knew or be knew to be a lie. No expression of that kind was used that night. He stated it was bad policy to retain this retraction if peace and harmony were to be obtained. I do not think any expression was used like "This will not save you." I do not know but what there was something said about the guidance of God, but there was something like it said in other conversations.

a., f. rinstance, a guiding Providence. He said I ought to take a

GENEROUS VIEW OF THE MATTER,

ought to take a

GENEROUS VIEW OF THE MATTER,
and not stand selfishly in my defence, but 1 dy
not remember him saying "The truth is the truth;
you have got to ablde by that!" I do not remember saying my defence would be the technical one
of general denial. The overture of friendship at
this time were not on my part. At this time
there was no talk of my relations or intercourse
with Nrs. Tilten, or my love for her or her love
for me. I did not say anything about being on
the brink of a moral Niagara. It was entirely a
business interview, and there was nothing said in
that councetion. There was nothing said about my
not having power to save myself and calling on
him to belp me. He said something about
Him rower to save more not not of
hisservices. I did not say that my sexual intercourse with her was as natural a form of my love
for her as the expression I used. I did not
say I had loved Mrs. Tilton very much, and had
fallen through that love, or had fallen from love
and not lust. Moulton did not say I had eriminal
connection with Mrs. Tilton, see had obtained
this letter, and he did not see how I could do both
things. Moulton is not a fool.

The witness was asked if Moulton that night GENEROUS VIEW OF THE MATTER.

connection with Mrs. Tilton, and had obtained this letter, and he did not see how I could do both things. Moulton is not a fool.

The witness was asked if Moulton that night had made any imputation about his having criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Beach objected to this, but it was allowed with the addition, "if so, what was said?"

The witness continued: There was nothing said by either him or me on that subject that night; before we separated there was an understanding that we should meet next day. On Sunday, January 1, about 3 in the afternoon, he came into the room and we went into the study. He said it had been wise in me to comply with his request last night, and that Tilton thought I had acted very kindly. He made some allusion about Tilton and his exacerbated feeling, and spoke of the great trouble that had come on him by the treachery of Bowen or his (Bowen's) missenduct; that it was not in human nature for a man to lose his position and livelihood unmoved, and that it was natural he should treat me so when

HE THOUGHT I HAD A HAND IN IT.

I told Moulton that I thought I was accessory to it, and said I was prepared to apologies and retract anything I had done. He said Mr. Bowen had dismissed Tilton on false charges, and that he (Moulton) could prove them to be. He saked me about my interview with Bowen on the 28th, and I told him all. I told him Bowen had brought the letter. Moulton used strong language, and said Bowen was treasherous, and had offered to back up Tilton's charges. He asked me what was Bowen's reason for treating Tilton so. I told him the reason that Tilton had been deposed by Bowen from the editorship of the Independent to the position of contributor. I told him of Bowen's having letters reflecting on Tilton's character after his deposition. I relabed to him Bessie Turner's story to me and Mrs. Morse. Moulton said these stories were false, and Tilton was a chaste man. The conversation lasted about an hour. I replied that if there was anything I abborred in the world it was slander, and that the worst of it was that I was

CAUGHT IN A MORAL SLUM.

Moulton said there was no doubt that Mrs. Til-

ton loved me better than her husband. He said she was a child, and I ought to have known that the tendrils of her affection were creeping around me. The conversation went on, and Moultan told me Tilton thought I was his ensmy, and that I in my great position had overshadowed him. I denied that I had done him say intentional wrong in his family. On the whole, Moulton was far more severe with me than I was with myself. He said if Tilton only saw and heard what I said he would be inclined to forgive me. He said write, and I said I could not, as my head was in a whirl, and he said "Let me write." He said I will tell Tilton so and so, and he would take a note of it, and he would tell him, and he would help control of the said was make memorandums of it. The tea-hell rung, and he got up and collected his papers. An after thought

and collected his papers. An afterthought

summed to strain and the said. "Sign this." I said it was not my
writing. He said, "Tilton will see it, and it will
confirm him about you." I signed my name on
the end of it to "This is committed to Frank Moulton's care in confidence," and be then left. During
this interview no part of this memoradum was
read to me. [Handed a paper.] This is the
writing I put to the sheet. I next saw this memors
dum at this trial. I saw what purported to
be a 'opy or partial copy of it in the Baoen letter,
in the summer of 1874. I did not see it until the
publications of last summer. During this conversation Moulton deploted the condition of Tilton's
affairs. He spoke of him as a great man of the
world, who had been precipitated by Bowen from
one of the proudest positions a literary man could
hold, and that his reputation had been damaged
and his means cut off. He then said he had no
home on which he could fail back, as there was
discord there. On several occasions he said I was
blander week for strongly, that the family rediscord there. On several occasions he said I wa blaming myself too strongly; that the family re lationship might be repaired. HE DID NOT BAY IT

was anything different from what I have stated. It was not a condemnatory interview, but rather a sympathetic one. He was laboring to bring about a better understanding between Tilton and a sympathetic one. He was laboring to bring about a better understanding between Tilton and me, and the restoration of peace in the family. Moulton said about Dessie flumer shat she bad misconstruct Tilton's meaning, and that she was but a child. I told Moulton 1 would call back the statements 1 had made to Bowen, and would do it immediately; and early the next morning I wrote the letter. (Mr. Evarts handed witness the printed copy of the letter in the testitimeny, and the original copy was also handed him, which he identified.) The witness then continued: Belore Moulton went away with the memoranda he said after he had used it he would either burn it or return it to me. It was to remove from Tilton's mind the impression that I was indifferent to his affairs or inimical to him. He said he wished to make a memoranda of the points which he would expound to Tilton. The gas was not lit in the study when he left, and I know it was 5 o'cleck, because the tea-bell rung. I do not know whether it was sunset, because it was in mid-winter. I do not know of any use to which this paper was to have been put except that which I have stated. During this interview

be either of us swith reference to any conduct of mine, and nothing else was said about reparation for the wrongs except what I have stated, I stated to Moulton in reference to the allegation made by Mrs. Tilton that during my visit to her in her slockness there was no talk of prayer to discontinue our extual intercourse. I may have in her sickness there was no talk of prayer to discontinue our sexual intercourse. I may have stated that I prayed with her when I went to see her at her mother's. There was nothing in any manner or shape said about us both praying to discontinue our intercourse by Mr. Moulton or any other human being. I did not say to Moulton that Elizabeth Tilton sent for me that Sunday afternoon and said our relations were wrong, nor that I said if they were wrong they would be terminated. rminated. The court here adjourned until Monday.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

SWEDEN.

The New Polar Expeditions. STOCKHOLM, April 2.—Propositions for the new Swedish Polar expedition are in active progress and nearly completed. Prof. Wordenskjold will

SPAIN. Treachery of Another Carlist General. MADRID, April 2.—The Carlist General Saballs has had an interview with Gen, Campos at Olot, under a flag of truce. There is reason to believe that he will soon give in his adhesion to King Alfonio, and in return his present rank will be recognized by the Government.

INDIA. Rebellion Among the Mahratta

Feared. (By Atlantic and Pacific Line.)

London, April 2.—A Calcutta special states
that indications of a seditious and rebellious spirit are rife among the natives in the Mahratta districts, and cause some uncasiness. Since the close of the train of the Guicowar at Baroda these symptoms have been on the increase.

AUSTRALIA.

Francis Joseph at Triesto-He Will Meet Victor Emmanuel at Venice. TRIESTE, April 2.—The Emperor Francis Jo-seph reached here to-day, on his way to Italy. He was received with sreat enthusiasm. VIENNA, April 2.—His Majesty, the Emperor, leaves for Dalmat'a to-day. The conference agreed upon with the King of Italy takes place on Sunday at Venice.

GERMANY. Germany Declines to Bombard-The Pope Sends the German Catholic Bishops his Bless

Reprint April 2 - It is stated that Spain hi repeatedly requested Germany to order its war vessels to bombard Zarasz for the Gustav outrage, but Germany has refused to do so, because in the case of a bombardment innocent persons would suffer.

The conference of the Roman Catbolic bishops at Fulda has closed. A message was received from the Fore, giving the bishops his blessing, and urging them to persevere.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rumored Necessity for Conscription-Rev. Pearsall Smith in Berlin-Failure. London, April 2—A rumor is in circulation here, although not yet officially announced, that the Government contemplates the establishment of the conscription at no distant date. This is of the conscription at no distant date. This is said to be necessary in consequence of the threatening speet of affairs in Europe and the increasing difficulties in obtaining recruits.

London, April 2, 6 a.m.—Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia, a revival preacher, is holding crowded meetings daily in Berlin.

Wilson, McLay & Co., metal merchants, have suspended, owing to difficulties arising from their American contracts for rails. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$1,000,000.

CUBA. Income Tax Decreed and Capital Tax Abel-

ished. HAVANA, April 2.—The Gaesta publishes a de-cree abolishing the two and a half per cent. tax on capital, established in July, 1874, and substi-tuting therefore an income tax of fifteen per cent., payable quarterly, in advance, in gold or its equiralent in notes. Incomes of \$500 or less per annum are exempted. Persons paying the tax within fitteen days of the date on which it is due are al lowed two per cent. discount.

lowed two per cent. discount.

HAVANA, April 2.—The United States steamer Fortune arrived here yesterday and sailed to-day for Key West. She has completed her surveys along the coast of Ouba. Lieutenant Commander Green remains here to floish the scientific work, and will re-embark on the Fortune, which returns from Key West Immediately. The officers of the Dutch fleet lying in the harbor visited Commander Green's portable observatory to-day.

Trial of George Q. Cannon for Polygamy. SALT LARR CITY, April 2 .- George Q. Cannon, SALT LARE CITY, April 2.—George Q. Cannon, Congressional Delegate from Utah, was on trial to-day for polygamy. The defence was that he had contracted no polygamous marriage within two years preceding the indictment. The prosecution said they did not expect to prove marriage within two years. The court held that it was the net of consummating the second or other marriage sub-requent to the first, which constituted the offense under the statute. The prosecution is therefore barred by the United States statute of limitations. The defendant was discharged.

New York, April 2.—Three men, Chas. Allen, one called "The Kid" and the other unknown, went on board the tugboat James King, lying at the foot of Essex street, Jersey Uity, and became involved in a quarrel with the cook, James W. Petiti, when one of them struck him on the head with a billet of wood. Petiti then seised a carv-ing knife and stabbed Allen seven times in the body and head, inflicting fatal wounds. The Kid and the unknown also received stab wounds. The latter, to avoid further injury, jumped overboard and escaped. Petiti was arrested. went on board the tugboat James King, lying a

of Southwark held a large meeting to-night, and the reduction taken off their wages last fall is retored. The impression prevailed that they would succeed, and that their services would probably be required on Monday next.

Family Burned to Death. PATERSON, N. J., April 2.-At Beardville, or the Mont Clair railway, about sixteen miles north-east of this city, last night the house of John N. J. Monks caught fire and was destroyed. Two children were saved by being thrown from a win-dow. Two others were burned to ashes. Mr. Monks was so terribly burned that he died to-day.

Louisiana Jockey Club. New Onlease, April 2.—The spring meeting of the Louisiana Jokey Club has been postponed until the 10th instant, on account of the rain.

CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

ELOQUENT REPUBLICAN

DEMOCRATIC IMPOLICY EXPOSED

with the Greatest Enthusiasm-The Southern Policy of General Grant the Only Guaranty of Safety for the Citisen.

The Republicans of Connecticut are prosecut-ing the campaign with the utmost spirit and vigor. As will be seen by the speeches of Speaker Blaine and Congressman Frye, of Maine, which will be found below, the canvass is prosecuted upon the most pronounced Republican doctrines of protection to all citizens from the highest to the humblest.

Mr. Blaine's Speech at New Haven. New Haven, April 2.-Hon. James G. Blaine addressed a large Republican meeting in this city this evening. He said that Democratic papers were finding fault because the Republicans in the Northern States persisted in discussing the issues which grew out of the war and still remained unsettled, when it was undeniable that the Demosettled, when it was undernable that the Demo-cratic party in the Southern States in every county and township were discussing these same issues from precisely the opposite point of view. For the Republicans to abandon these issues, which involve the questions of citizenship, of free suffrage, and the supremacy of the Constitution with its amend-ments, would be to surrender and disband their or-ganization before the

gamination before the
LEGITIMATE ENDS OF THE GREAT STEUGGLE
had been fully attained. If he was pointed to
expressions of Democratic acquiescence in these
results he must receive them with caution, because the consistion of the South did not correspond to these assurances of acquiescenc. In this
remark he was not specially referring to personal
outrages—elegantly termed the "bloody-shift"
issue by the Democracy—but to the general condition of inequality and oppression under the
law which prevailed in so many of the Southern
States.

States.

Nor had he confidence in the efforts or inten-tion of the Democratic party to pacify and har Nor had he confidence in the efforts or intention of the Democratic party to pacify and harmon'se the South on the basis of submission to law and order. Look at the course of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives in the iestilement of the Louisiana question. The final recommendation of the Louisiana committee—and it was certainly a very able committee, not rash or partisan or prejudiced—was to do two things, viz: Correct the errors of the Republican enrolling board, and give the Legislature in its popular branch to the Democrats. 2d. To recognize Gov. Kellogg as the defacto executive of the State

and necessarily done. This seemed to be not only a fair adjustment, but it was really the only adjustment practicable. Any other would have involved wrong on the one hand or anarchy on the other. And yet every Democrat in the House, save alone Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, voted against permitting the subject to be even introduced: voted against allowing the committee to report the adjustment; voted against even giving Congress an opportunity to bring peace to that distracted State: voted to continue disorder; voted to invite a repetition of the audacious revenition of September 14; voted that discord might hold high carnival in that riot-ridden State, if only thereby the prospect of a Democratic victory could be enhanced. And if to-day law and order have supremacy in Louisiana—if to-day revolution and ansuchy are kept out, you owe the result wholly to the fact that the Republicans were enabled to curvote the Democrats in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine said be had never sought to play AS PRESIDENT GRANT HAD WISELY

Representatives.

Mr. Blaine said he had never sought to play the part of an alarmist, and had no possible deman. Diame said he had hever sought to play the part of an alasrmist, and had no possible desire to appear sensational, but he ventured to say to the people of Connecticut that it was a safe thing for this country not to put the Democratic party in the way of obtaining control of the National Government. Such a result would be the beginning of a policy of reaction of which no man could see the end—a policy so violent that, under the impetus acquired from victory and the confidence growing out of power, it would rush probably to the wildness of a counter-revolution, overturning or setting aside, or at beast unsettling, many of the new accepted and most important points of public policy.

The aim of the Democratic party now is

points of public policy.

The aim of the Democratic party now is

TO CONSOLIDATE THE SOUTH,
and then secure as much Northern support as may
possibly be obtained; and it is a most startling
inct that with the united electoral votes of the
former slave States they need but a fraction of
the Northern vote to give them the Government.
Look at the figures; With Colorado admitted
the total electoral vote will be 509, of which 185 consitute a majority. The Southern States united can
give 138 votes, leaving only 47 to be obtained out
of the 231 that belong to the North. The three
States of New York, Connecticut and California
can give these 47 votes, and your own prosperous
State is care that is always found on the list of
those who wish to control the Government by this
combination; and if this design could succeed it
would only be history repeating itself. Against
an overwhelming majority of the free States in
1856 a smail fraction of them united with the
South, and were enabled to fasten the Buchanan
dynasty upon the country with all the unnumbered evils that followed. Are you, in Connecticut—I speak to you not as Republicans and not
as Democrats—but are you, as Connecticut men,
ready and willing to have the political strength
of your State used

IN AN "UNHOLY ALLIANCE,"

by which the Government is to be taken from
the men who fought for the Union and handed
over to the control of those who fought to destrey the Union? For to this complexion will the
Impending crisis come.

Rr. Blaine said he reposed no faith in any

over to the control of those who fought to destroy the Union? For to this complexion will the impending crisis come.

Air. Blaine said he reposed no faith in any special form of additional coercive legislation by Congress, nor would he advise or consent to any interference with an existing State government except under the express terms of the Consitution, and under an exigency so pressing as to involve the public safety. What is wanted is not more law but a better public opinion, and the only way to bring that about is for the Northern States to hold the political power of the country tenacionsly and unwaveringly in the hands of those who held the country together in its hour of extremist peril. It is the belief of the South that a small section of the Northean be detashed, and this tends continually to consolidate the South on the issue of caste and color. Let Northern firmness be as conspicuous and as enduring in peace as it was in war, and the South will weary of the contest and divide on other issues. I make this appeal to the North, said Mr. Blaine, not from unkindness or prejudice towards the South. God knows I have neither towards the South. God knows I have neither towards the South. God knows I have neither towards the South as I would do all in my power to restore kindly ftelling, to recall prosperity, to build up her waste places, and to make every man in the North feel that the Union was, formed, as the Constitution declares, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general wellare, and accure the blessings of liberty to curselves and our posterity;" and I would have every voter realize that it is impossible to exaggerate the extent and importance of his responsibility. When

THE NAME AND AUTHORITY OF THE UNION shall be everywhere respected; when the majesty of the law is everywhere recognized; when

THE NAME AND AUTHORITY OF THE UNION shall be everywhere respected; when the majesty of the law is everywhere recognized; when the right of the humblest are everywhere conceded; when freedom of speech is nowhere denied; when Wendell Phillips and John A. Logan can speak as freely in Georgia as Gordon and Lamar can in New Hampshire, and when every man extitled to suffrage shall be freely scoorded the privilege of voting, the necessity for further appeals to the loyalty of the nation will have passed away.

privilege of voting, the necessity for further appeals to the loyality of the nation will have passed away.

The great mass of the people in this country of all parties desire peace, cordiality and kind feeling, between the North and the South, and all wise statesmanship should look to that end. The Democratic leaders, anxious to prove the reconstruction policy of the Republicans a failure, have not lent their aid to bring about harmony, but, on the contrary, the Southern leaders of that party have suilenly refused their co-operation, and the Northern leaders with, ill-concealed delight, have really made this refusal the basis of an arraignment and denunciation of Republican policy. It is to-day the evident interest and desire of the Republican party to have peace, and it is quite certain that the Democratink think that disorder leads to their advantage. Moreover the peace which the Republicans desire is based on right and justice and patriotism, and will necessarily be permanent, while the policy of the Democrats is one of reaction, if not of revolution, leading inevitably to fresh troubles, of which no man can see the end. Can the people of Connecticut, can the people of Connecticut, can the people of Connecticut, can the people of Mr. Frye-

(By the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co.)

[By the Atlantic and Facific Telegraph Co.]
Manipush, Cosw., April 2.—Congressman Frye,
of Maine, addressed the Republicans of this city
to night. The hall was well filled. He spoke for
two hours, and brought the audience to its feet as
he indersed the course of General Sheridan. He
opened with the argument that free trade meant
a reduction of wages for the laboring man, and
gave a detailed account of
THE OUTRAGES IN LOUISLANA.

where, he said, men have been estracised for de-claring their honest political convictions. He de-elared that the magnanimous treatment accorded the Kn-Klux of the South was a great mistake, for had a few of them been hanged it would have rept the rest in check. A Democratic victory at this time in Connecticut would, he said, give the White Leagues fresh courage, for the result in New Hampshire threw dismay among them. He said he was aware that there were twenty-five thousand armed men in the South to-day ready to kindle the fires of the rebellion. He appealed to every man in Connecticut towote the Republi-can ticket, in order to check these tendencies.

Marderers Sentenced to be Hanged. CINCINNATI, April 2.—Andrea Egner and Geo. Rufer, who were convicted of the murder of Herman Schilling on the 7th of November 1st, were to-day sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, July 13.

THE PROST KING.

He Leaves the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, but Still Blocks the Hudson and Tributaries.

THE SCHUTLELL. READING, Pa., April 2.-The Schuylkill river towpaths of the Schuylkill and Union canals are under water. The lowlands along the river are povered, but no serious damage is apprehended unless rain falls. There is much snow and ice in

THE DELAWARE.

the mountains.

THE DELAWARE.

EASTON, PA., April 2.—The loc stopped rinning in large quantities about midnight, and the danger is now over. The Delaware has fallen four feet since last night.

THE GORGES IN THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The loce is gorged six miles below here, and teams yet cross the river near Hudson. Dispatches received here state that at Schenectady the loce is firm. At Tribe's hill the water is rising, but no les is moving. At Sonda the water is rising, and the Mohawk river is beginning to overflow, but the loc has not broken up yet. Dispatches from Palantine bridge, Fort Plain, St. Johnsville and Little Falls state that the water is twelve inches higher than it was last night, and that some see is moving.

In this city the water is over the piter and docks, and the blast furnace in the lower part of the city has suspended operations. On State street the water is nearly to Dean street, and at the Renscelaer and Saratoga depot passengers are obliged to gain access to the depot by means of an improvised bridge over Maiden Lans. The flats at Green Bush and back from the river are all under water, and the inhabitants are much inconvenienced in consequence. The water is still slowly rising, being now fifteen feet above low-water mark, and the steamboat landing is entirely submerged up as far as Broadway.

THE SUSQUERANNA.

Wilkesbarker, Pa., April 22.—The Owego loe

WILKESBARR, PA., April 22.—The Owego ice passed here between 2 and 4 o'clock this morning without doing any damage. The river fell to thirteen feet above low water mark afterwards; has been stationary since. The water has receded from the fiats, leaving an immense amount of ice on the Kingston-street railway and the public road. It is from four to ten feet in height. A force of men were set to work at chopping it away from the street railway this afternoon, The track was washed away in several places. It will yet be several days before travel, otherwise than on foot, can be resumed.

The poles and wires of the Western Union Telgarab Company on the flats were torn down THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The poles and wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the flats were torn down more than a fortnight ago, but they will now be promptly repaired. Travel was resumed on the Lebigh Valley road, between here and Pittston, this atternoon. The track was badly washed in places, but the damage was comparatively slight. The Lackawanna and Bloomington road was also washed between Kingston and West Pittston, and it has not yet been repaired. The flats on the opposite side of the river are covered with ice for a mile in width and four miles in length, and great boulders are piled up all along the banks. It is now raining hard and there will yet be high water, but the people are in no particular alarm water, but the people are in no particular alarm water, but the people are in no particular alassince the ice is all out.

Movements of the President. NEW YORE, April 2.—President Grant and party still remain at the Fifth-avenue hotel. Mr. Sartoris left for Philadelphia, but will return to-morrow. Among the callers on the President today were Collector Arthur, General Sharpe, Hon. Thomas Murphy and General Babcock. A Hon. Thomas Murphy and General Babcock. A committee from the Massachusetts Logislature also waited upon the President, and tendered him the hospitalities of the State on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the battles of Lexington and Concord, on April 19. The invitation was accepted by the President. It is probable the President and party will leave this city for Elizabeth, N. J., to-night, and return to Washington to-morrow.

Perished from Cold-St. Louis, April 2.—On Saturday last a party of men hunting in Kansas, seventy-five miles southwest of Fort Have, found the bodies of three

Massachusetts and South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.-The flag sent from Boston to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, was presented at the fair to-night by Messrs. Hall and White, of Boston, in pres-ence of an immense concourse, amid enthusiastic demonstrations of patriotic feeling.

Grain Exports from Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 2.-Within the last ten days five versels have been loaded with 223,000 bushels of grain at the International elevator, Girard point. Seventeen foreign vessels are waiting to receive over \$00,000 bushels.

ville, Jefferson county, Ohio, says the bofler in Tunnel's mills there exploded yesterday, killing three men.

Stevedore Stabbed.

The customs receipts yesterday amounted to \$693,165, and the internal revenue receipts \$271.

Cot.

The following were the customs receipts at the following named ports for the week ending March 27: Baltimore, \$128,024; Philadelphia, \$191,364: Boston, \$344,863; New Orleans, \$46,962. Anticipation of the May Interest. On the 4th of November last a general order was issued by the Treasury Department to the was issued by the Treasury Department to the various assistant treasurers and designated depositories throughout the country to give public notice that all United States interest coupons would be paid at any time within ninety (90) days before their maturity, except when otherwise ordered, at a rebute of interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum in gold, on presentation at the offices of the various Assistant Treasurers. This order remains in force.

Coinage for March.

	nomination.	dollars	er dollars	subsidiary coinage.
Philadelphia.	Pieces.	33,950	399,000	1,686,800
	Value.	\$579,000 200	154,500 81,660	\$341,170
San Francisco.	Piecez.	100,000	1,850,000	2,104,000
	Value.	\$2,100,000	127,000	\$312,000
Carson.	Pieces.	5,148	64,000	594,000
	Value.	\$102,960	54,000	855,000
Total.	Picces.	30,200	827,000 3,430,900	4,383,800
	Yalue.	92,881,980	813,500 81,650	\$738,170

yellow fever at Key West has caused to be exer-cised on the part of the authorities the strictest vigilance to prevent its spread. Orders have been issued through the medical bursau of the Navy Department to use double sanitary precau-tions on shipboard, particularly with vessels ly-ing in the ports or plying between the ports in the Gulf stream. It is not believed that the plague has appeared in, or will assume, an epidemic form, but at this season of the year more than ordinary care is requisite to be exercised to pre-vent its extending into the Southern ports.

Inspection of Headstones-Col. O. A. Mack, in charge of the national cem Col. O. A. Mack, in charge of the national cemeteries, will leave here next week to inspect the new headstones recently erected in the national cemeteries at New Orleans, Baton Reage, Natchez, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Port Hudson. It is expected the contractors for the new headstones will have completed their work by the lat of November next. In the cemetery at New Orleans about 1,200 new stones have been put app at Baton Reuge, 2,900; Natches, 3,000. Vicksburg, 6,500; Brownsville, 2,600, and at Port Hudson, 3,700. There are about 8,000 more to be creeked at Vicksburg, but all will be in place within the next month or six weeks.

THE WAR OF THE MINERS.

GOV. HARTRANFT GIVES WARNING

THE SHERIFFS ALSO PROCLAIM.

PREDICTIONS OF THE EEPORTERS.

APPEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT.

No Flagrant Outrages Reported Yesterday-The Usual Threats and Mutterings of Idle Men Firmly Met by the Warnings of the Officers and the Governor, which for Reflec-

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 2.—All was quiet dur-ing last night and this morning at Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, and other points along the Shamokin and Mahanoy branch roads. At Centralia last night notice was posted at Dr. Prevart's colliery that no man or boy should work except engineer and firemen. The night men in charge of pumps, while repairing them, were frightened away by shots being hred, and, fearing trouble, left the pumps, deeming it unsafe to remain longer. Great damage must result to the mines in that

tion.

vicinity by being flooded by the accumulation of vicinity by being flooded by the accumulation of water.

Portaville, PA., April 2.—The chief burgess of Shamokin telegraphs General Sigfried that he has information that a large body of miners will arrive there from Mount Carmel, Excelsior Gap and other points, and asks for protection. The General repl'ed that the first application must be made to the sheriff of the county, and that the military could not be called out until other efforts fa'led. Later advices from Shamokin say that the Eight regiment has orders to go to that place, and that the Shamokin Guards have also orders to hold themselves in readiness. The same directions have been given to companies at York, Mifflinsburg and other towns in that vicinity.

MACCH CHUNK, PA., April 2, 1878.

NOTICE.—The General Council of Eastern Division: In accordance with instructions received from the State Council of Mechanies' and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Pennsylvania, a meeting for the purpose of organizing the General Council of the Eastern Division of Pennsylvania is hereby called, to convense at Halleton, Luzerne county, on Tuesday, April 20, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The several county or region associations, both of the M. N. A. and the M. and L. B. A., will be entitled to representation in the ratio of one delegate for every 3,000 members or a fraction thereof. It is hoped that none of the six counties composing the anthracite region will neglect to be represented.

HUGH McGARVET,
President State Council.
GEORGE GORBETT, See'y.
HAZLETON, PA., April 2.—Two houses at Oakdale, near Jeddo, were broken into last night by a mob in search of two men who had been loading coal for the engines. The mob secured one man named Shaw, and beat him terribly. Wm. McDonald, superintendent at Gowen, while descending the slope yesterday was also beaten by some of those connected with the works at Beaver Brook. One slope is filling up with water in consequence of the interference with the engineer and fireman. Seventeen feet of water is already reported above the pumps at Jeanesville. Firing was heard early this menning in the direction of Heaver Brook. Near the latter place the three counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill and Carbon intersect, and the sheriff of Carbon county has a force at Mauch Chunk ready to start at a moment's notice to co-operate with Deputy Sheriff Rhodes, of Luzerne, who is still here.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. HARTBARNET.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. HARTBANFT. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2.—The following telegram has been sent to the sheriff of Luzern

county: To W. P. Kirkendale, Sheriff of Luzerne County, To W. P. Kirkendale, Sherif of Luserne County, Wilkesbarre, Pa.:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 31, stating that "large bodies of armed mon are destroying life and property in Luserne county, and that it has been impracticable for me (you) as sheriff to suppress the disorders by ordering out the posse comidates," and requesting my interposition as Governor. I desire immediate and full infermation of the action, if any you have taken. As 1: is your duty to preserve order, and protect life and property, I am relustant to believe that with efficient action upon your part, properly supported by the people, you cannot preserve the public peace, and protect life and property without military interference. If not I will act promptly and efficiently.

(Signed) J. F. Harthampt, Governor.

ALL QUIET AT CARBON—WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

ALL QUIET AT CARBON—WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—George Morris and Peter West, colored stevedores, got into a fight, during which West stabbed Morris; supposed mortaily. West is in custody.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Revenue Appointments.

The following internal revenue gaugers were appointed yesterday: Ira A. W. Buck, Second district of Ohio.

Revenue Receipts.

The customs receipts yesterday amounted to Roman Archivers and the sale or the conservation of the conservation of Carbon county state that all is quiet and that the raiders continued in their lawless demonstrations Sheriff Brenciser would have called a large posse of men in this place and taken them to the collieries threatened. Should the raiders again start the Sheriff will act promptly. The Summit Hill district has thus far escaped visitation by the raiders, although they were expected to call to-day from the Schuylkill region. The whole mining region of Carbon county is now free of raiders, and the situation can be said to be in a tranquil condition. The officers of the M. and L. B. A. are counseling and advising its members to be true to law, order, and their association.

ROMANCES AND RUNGES.

ROMANCES AND RUNGES.

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 2.—The reports received here from Shamokin this morning, that troops had been ordered there to protect the town, were, it seems, premature, though from careful inquiries made we learn that the local military had been advised to hold themselves in readiness in case of emergency. Owing to the wild runors in circulation it is impossible to get reliable informatian. It has been raining steadily all day throughout this region.

At Centralia there were no depredations committed during the day, though trouble was anticipated. A rumor in circulation that troops had been ordered there had the effect of quieting them down. The sheriffs of Schuylkill and Oolumbia counties were there, and deemed it prudent to visit all the collieries in that vicinity. There being no men at work there now known as Black Legs, no disturbance is apprehended.

This morning at Tuscarora the Philadelphia and Reading agent discovered the depot on fire, and that it had been broken into by some person to rob it without success, and then set on fire. The depot was saved, At Mahanoy City a freight train was run off the track by a mispiaced switch, the engine thrown down the embankment, and one freight car wrecked. An examination of the switch showed that the blocks had been removed from it. Later in the day a number of men who had come dowd from Alaska attempted to board a train returning there and have a free ride back, just the same as a number of men who had come dowd from Alaska attempted to board a train returning there and have a free ride back, just the same is a number of men who had come dowd from Alaska attempted to board a train returning there and have a free ride back, just the same is a number of men, about one hundred, had done at Locust Gap yesterday, compelling the train to take them to Shamakin, but the sheriff of Schuylkill county, with a small posse of men, who was in the vicinity posting proclamations in the county, in the various towns, and at the collieries. The

APPEAL FROM JOHN P. WELSH. president of the organization in Schuyikill county:

Fellow Unionists—I want to appeal to you thus publicly and earnestly—for your own sake, if for nothing else—not to transgress the law. Your enemies are praying that you will do so. Almost their every act since the commencement of suspension has been deliberately designed to incite you to outbreak. Mr. Gowen and those who support him are only too well assured that the public will not sympathins with them if you are peaceful. They fear the legislative investigation authorized to be made as to the right of the P. and R. Company to mine coal. They fear that if you continue law-abiding as you have heretofore been, the probability of their foreing you into submission to the terms offered you is small indeed, and therefore they set traps to excite you into open revolt, into destroying the property of others and setting law at defiance, hoping thereby to create a revulsion of feeling in their favor.

The drift of public sentiment was already beginning to tell in the right direction. I conjure you let it not be directed into the opposite canable by your own felly. Do not thus play into the hands of your enemies. You are asking for justice, and though your opponents may, with the aid of those who have basely deserted the cause of labor, succeed in temporarily denying you justice, remember that such victories cannot be long. The Journal and other vile sheets have heretofore been compelled to draw upon their imaginations for stories of outrages by the miners. For God's aske, don't make their assertious good. I know that what has been told of you lately—oi cars you have burned, men you have murdered, and terrorism you have instigated—is a willful and malicious invontion or gross exaggeration; but even the, though grisvous to bear, should not impel you to do aught that is wrong in the sight of the law, which law, as citizens, you are pledged to respect. Be firm, but quiet. Hemain at your keene, and comport yourselves so as to show that you are not the ruillans your enemies nty: 'ellow Unionists—I want to appeal to you thus

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Harrisdure, April 2.—Governor Hartranft will issue to morrow morning a precismation reciting the complaints made by cilizens and the requests for assistance made by the sheriffs of the counties of Leuerne and Schuylkill to suppress the riotuce proceedings in said counties, and calling upon the evil-disposed parties concerned therein to disperse. Said propiamation will show the authority under which the Executive is required to set, will demand obedience to the law, and declare that the military power of the State will be at once made use of to enforce dompliance with its provisions. Punch furnishes this inscription for the front of the idiot seylum founded by Mr. Holloway, who made his fortune in "patent medicines:" "Not oft is fate so just—see wealth restored Back to the simple source from which it poured.",

QUARTERLY EXAMINATION.

Washington Normal School. The third quarterly examination of the Normal school took place yesterday in the Franklin building. The subjects considered were arithmetic, English literature, teaching, its various methods; physics, with experiments; mental philosophy, music, map and free-hand drawing. The scholars evinced a high degree of culture, the advance made during the past quarter having been of the most derided character, solid and reliable, and the pupils indicating a quicker apprehension of the questions asked, a more comprehensive range

the questions asked, a more comprehensive range of ideas, and a fuller conception of what is meant by education. The teacher, Miss Lucillis E. Smith, has reason to be proud of the intelligence of her young ledy friends, the relations existing between the teacher and her pupils being that of the sincerest friendship. Mrs. Susan E. Fuller, teacher of drawing, examined the pupils in this art, and the specimens of geometrical, systematic and free-hand drawing on the blackboard were quite creditable. The music, under the supervision of Frofessor Joseph F. Daniels, was well rendered, the pupils acquitting themselves in a manner worthy of the laws of harmony. Among those present were several known friends of education and trustees of schools, Mr. A. Hart, Gen. Hovey, E. R. French, John Randolph, Joseph M. Wilson, Gen. Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Robert Reyburn; J. Ormand Wilson, experintendent of public schools; P. M. Clark and Goodwin Y. AtLee. Fins, Tails, Claws, Scales, Wings and Beaks,

DISHONEST LETTER-CARRIERS.

Two Dismissed-Two Fined-Special Agent Henderson, of the Post Office De partment, for some days past has held several of the city letter-carriers under his surveillance the money to pay postage or dropped the requi-site amount in the box at the time of posting the the money to pay postage or dropped the requisite amount in the box at the time of posting the letter. By the vigilance and persistency of the special agent sufficient evidence was secured to warrant the arrest of D. M. Howard, E. P. Hall, Alexander McArthur, and F. H. Green, on the charge of having appropriated the money given to them or left in the boxes for postage, and putting "washed" stamps, or stamps previously used, on the letters mailed. The last two named of the socused, showing extenuating circumstances in their cases, were permitted to resign. The others were brought before United States commissioner J. L. Johnson for trial, who, after hearing the evidence, fined E. P. Hall \$150, and D. M. Howard \$50. The latter will in all probability pay the amount fixed by the Commissioner and there stop, glad to get off at that price. But Hall is inclined to contest the decision of the commissioner and carry his case into court. He has been a carrier for the past year, McArthur for three years, and Green and Howard for nearly siz. The amount of money realized by these carriers was small, and they will think it inadequate to pay for the weight of dishenor it has brought upon them.

National University Law School. ble and interesting essay before the senior class of this university, and gave in fine style his opinions of what a lawyer should be. Mr. Conover was listened to with marked attention, and was much applauded. This essay is the last of the course, which has been of so much value to the students, and with Mr. F. L. Summey's last essay on contracts, makes a very brilliant ending to an enjoyable feature of the regular law course. On next Friday the examination takes place, and will be continued up to the 26th of May, upon which evening the commencement will take place. which evening the commencement will take place, when about forty new lawyers will be admitted to the District bar. The arrangements for the commencement are almost perfected, and the class has appointed committees to take charge, over which Mr. F. L. Summy will act as chairman. Mr. John Moran has been elected president of the class; Mr. Hobbs, vice president: Mr. John P. O'Neal, secretary; Mr. John H. Olott, treasurer, and Mr. F. Leighton, valedictorian, from whom an able and interesting address is expected, and in which the highest expectations of all will be undoubtedly consummated.

WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF SHADE TREES. A Card From the Writer of the Article. The writer of the article that appeared in

Thursday's issue of THE NATIONAL REPUBLIC tion to de Mr. Repetta a personal injury. The trees in question may have been planted by Mr. R., but the moment they were placed in their present position on the sidewalk they became the property of the city, and neither he nor anybody delse had any right to cut or hack the trees as Mr.
R.'s agent certainly did in a ruthless and awk-ward manner. The gentleman had better study the law on this subject before writing any more

The second annual business meeting of this church was held last night. Mr. George Ryneal, jr., the treasurer, made a very clear exhibit of its financial condition. The church has a bonded debt of \$25,500, besides a floating debt of about

debt of \$25,000, besides a floating debt of about \$8,000, against which are unpaid subscriptions, regarded as good, of probably \$8,000. During the year just closed the church has contributed and paid \$8,055. From sources outside of liself it has received and paid \$7,333, aggregating for the year \$15,391.

The congregation organized two years since with 48 members, worshiping until June last in the upper room of its neat chapel. Since last June it has worshiped in the beautiful building then dedicated. It now numbers about 140 communicants. The Sunday-school is reported as in a very flourishing condition. The church was organized upon the free-seat plan, relying for its support upon voluntary contributions every Lord's day. The plan has worked well.

Geo. Ryneal, jr., Thos. F. Pendel, J. W. Sterner, W. H. Finckel, Geo. H. Callahan, C. H. Haupt and W. H. Brainard were elected as vestrymen.

The Y. M. C. A. Entertainments. The last of the series of seciables, under the di-rection of Mr. H. O. Hall, which were gotten up for the purpose of attracting young men from the cheaper and less refined amusements, was given last evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and the last evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and the success of the wise plan of reclamation in behalf of humanity was visible in the personnel of the throng, while at the same time there were present many of the literary and social lights of Washington, which rendered the ovening unusually pleasant.

The programme embraced a piano duet by the Misses Haxelton; selections and humorous original productions by Col. L. A. Gobright, president of the Associated Press, which were well received: readings by Prof Giers and Miss M. A. Hicey; selections by Mr. C. Hickoz, which were encoved; plano duett by the Misses Clarke, of Capitol Hill: solo by Mr. H. Homer; duett by Miss Annie Hazelton and Miss Salite Miller.

The social season will close with a grand reception in a few weeks.

Cruelty and Charity. There is a class of beggars who crowd the prin-cipal streets at night who should receive the at-tention of the police. This class may be seen nightly on Pennsylvania avenue, and in large numbers in the immediate vicinity of Willard's and the Ebbitt. For the most part they are small and the Ebbitt. For the most part they are small boys, many of them not being over eight years of age. It is very much to be feared that these small mendicants, half clad to excite commiseration, are sent out in a professional way by their parents. Last night about 11 o'clock we noticed a boy of not more than eight years, barefooted, wet to the skin by the cold rain, and coughing from a severe cold, importuning those who had emerged from the National theatre for aims. The little fellow was a pitiable object, and it would have been an set of genuine charity to have removed him to the station house. The authorities should give this matter some attention. Does not the vagrant set cover these cases, and if so why do not the police attend to them?

THE COURTS

Criminal Court-Judge MacArthur. The following cases were before this court yes erday: Henry Taylor was convicted of burgiary and larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

William Wilson, alias Jackson, alias Carrall, convicted of resisting Officer Breen, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Humphrey Davis was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to be imprisoned for five months in jall. Gabriel Nolan was convicted of larceny, and sent to the Reform school for six months. Ad-journad.

This court was engaged as follows yesterday: Brodhead vs. Jones. The argument in this cases concluded, and the jury were directed to re turn a scaled verdict.

Dugan vs. Wilson. This case comes up on ismes from equity on a will case. The jury found for the plaintiff.

CASES FOR MONDAY. The following assignments are made for Monday: Nos. 170, 118, 175, 408, 182, 3, 185, 186, 187 and 188. To-day the court will hear motions. Ad-

The President and family are expected to arros resident and family are expected to ar-ive home to-day. Hos. Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, at the Grand National hotel, Jacksonville, larida.

Florida.

Judge Henry, D. Barron, of Wisconsin, formerly
Fifth Auditor, received a roving commission yesterday to investigate pension frauds. Salary
\$1,800 a year and \$5 a day travelling expenses. The deficient instruction of the public schools is severely criticised by the Baltimore American. "The geographies, histories, grammars and textbooks of mathematics, and the elementary books of scientific instruction, have, as a whole," itsays, not been nearly so much improved as might "not been nearly so much improved as might reasonably be expected within this generation. Rules are still crude and dogmatic, the parrot fashion is still prevalent in teaching, and the machinery is not essentially changed. It has been on trial for a long time, and shoody can deay that with a wast majority of pupils it conferently a very superficial education. The problem of breaking away from old forms and erecting new methods on a more intelligent foundation is both intricate and difficult, but it is one that is confronting all intelligent people, and must continue to excite a still deeper interest."

SATURDAY MONOGRAPHS. THE GRACLE AND ITS UTTERANCES.

OF LITERARY EXCURSIONS

THINGS TO PASTE IN YOUR SCRAP-BOOK,

Books-The Music of the Future-Pictures-First Night of a Play -A Column for Amusement and Reference.

One Picture at Least-No home, however plain and simple, upon whose table there "glistens," as Homer says, "no silver salt-cellar," however limited the in-"no silver sait-ceilar," however limited the in-come which sustains it, need, provided taste and intelligence rule the menage, lack, at least, one good and generous picture—one periect work of art—while the best chromos are offered at the present moderate rates, and such pictures as the autotypes of the chef d'envers of the most famous artists the world ever knew, lie, for saie, on the shelves of our booksellers. Exquisite mono-chrome cepies of the pictures of Corregio, Rem-brandt, Rubens, Raffaelle, and some twenty of the most noble of the immortal fraternity can be purchased for sums varying from two to eight the most noble of the immortal fraternity can be purchased for sums varying from two to eight dollars. They are copies from pictures famous in old chambers and halls of art in the Uld World.

The Music of the Future. Probably the most distinctive of the class of musical compositions called "the music of the future" is the beautiful opera of "Lohengrin." In this the greatest effects ever produced by dramatic music are achieved, and melody and harmony are so closely connected with the dramatic action that their separate existence becomes imprereptible to effects. It is said that the characters of Elsa and Ortrad, in their encounter before the cathedral, in the second act, are suggested by the two queens in the "Niebelungen Lied." The giorious, passionate and intensely expressive style of the music of Wagner, the characteristics of the compositions of Liest, Schuman and Schubert, and the analysis of the recent splendid works of these composers are to be found in a new book by Huesfer.

First Night of a Play. Probably the most distinctive of the class of First Night of a Play.

The more experienced a dramatic critic be-comes the slower he is to condemn or praise a The more experienced a dramatic critic becomes the slower he is to, condemn or praise a new play or the debut of an 'ampirant for profusional life. Young critics, as a rule, imagine it is their mission on earth to find fault with everything. Had they been present when "Hamlet' was first produced they would have said something like this: "It contains some good material and tolerably effective situations; it was much too wordy, and could only be made passable by severe and judicious pruning." "Romeo and Juliet" or "Othello" would have fared still worse. The former would have been ridicaled for sickly sentimentality, and the latter abused as a wicked attempt to palliate wife marder. But Shakspeare's plays made their reputation when the ablest minds in England looked upen the stage as the greatest field for successful and popular literary effort. Even in Goldsmith's time the reception of a new play was a serious event, and Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a phalanx of Goldsmith's friends, after a good dinner at the "Shakspeare tavern." went down in procession to Covent Garden theatre to witness the first performance of "She Stoops to Conquer," and make sure that poor Goldy's cemedy had fair play at the hands of manager, notors, audience, and those spiteful scribblers like Cumberland and Kelly, who were jealous of Goldsmith's talents.

Dr. Nathaniel Ames, who ilived in Dedham, Mass., published in Boston an Almanae in 1758, and in one of its articles Dr. Ames made use of

and it one of its articles Dr. Ames made use of these prophetic words:

"There its buried in all this vast region mate-rials for the agt and ingenuity of man to work upon-treasures of immense worth, concealed from the poor, ignorant, aboriginal natives! The curious have observed that the progress of human from the poor, ignorant, aboriginal natives! The curious have observed that the progress of human literature, like the sun, is from the east to the west; thus it has traveled through Asia and Europe, and row has arrived at the eastern shore of America. As the celestial light of the Gospel was directed here by the finger of God, it will doubtless finally drive the long, long night of heathenish darkness from America. So arris and sciences will change the face of nature in their tour from hence over the Appalachian mountains to the western ocean; and as they march through the vast desert the residence of wild beasts will be broken up and their obscene how! cease forever, instead of which the stones and trees will dance together at the music of Orpheus, the rocks will disclose their Islidden gems, and the inestimable treasures of gold and silver be broken up. Huge mountains of ore will be discovered and vast stores reserved for future generations. This metal, more useful than gold or silver, will employ millions of hands, not only to form the martial sword and peaceful share alternately, but an infinity of utensils, improved in the exercise of art and handicrait among men. Nature through all her works has stamped authority on this law, namely, 'that all fit matter shall be improved to its best purposes.' Shall not, then, those vast quarries that teem with mechanic stones—those for sculpture into statues to perpetuate the honor of renowned heroes, even those who shall now save their country. O' ye unborn inhabitants of Americal should this page escape its destined confiagration at the year's end and those alphabetical letters remain legible whon your eyes behold the sun after he has rolled the seasons round for a century to come you will know that in Anno Domini 1755 we dreamed of seasons round for a century to come you will know that in Anno Domini 1755 we dreamed o

Rnow that in Anno Domini 1755 we dreamed of your times!"

Books.

Now, as of old, books are among the most valued and expensive of household, public and personal treasures. But at present the superabundant number of books, compared with their paneity before the fifteenth century, sifords a fact not half so astonishing as the differences in work and expense. As early as A. D. 600 it is somewhere stated the art of filumination what taught in schools provided for such purpose, and a book still preserved by an English nobleman, called "The Benedictional of St. Ethelwold," every page of which is burdened with particular designs, exhibits proof of taste and skill not inferior to the fine work of our modern designers. The enthusiasm was immense in London in 1835, when an old Testament written by Aleain, the filuminator in 800, was sold for £1,500.

The cost of materials was remarkable also. It has been estimated that a single leaf of veilum cost at least three shillings five pence. And Cleero, in a letter, asks his correspondent if he has learned the economy of effacing letters received in order to use the same sheet of veilum in reply. Kinga, Abbeys, and Cathedrals reckoned as their greatest treasures one or two books splendidly illuminated and bound in gold clasps and jeweled boards, and these were often obtained by the exchange of an estate or flook of cattle. A French countess, it is stated by her biographer, once paid two thousand sheep with their wool for a "Book of Homilies." Charlemagne and his successor, Charles the Bold, were noted patrons of caligraphy and filumination.

Ancient Jests.

Blackwood's Magasine" has a review of the new collection of annient (freek jests of Hisroeles

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Ancient Jests.

**Blackwood's Magazine" has a review of the new collection of ancient Greek jests of Hierocles and Philager. The following extract will give an idea of them:

**Another abundant cleas of stories are those of the confusion which results from sleeping and dreaming. We read in Hierocles that a man met a fool, and said to him, 'Sir blockhead, I saw and spoke to you in my sleepi.' A thousand pardons,' was his reply; 'I was so busy I didn't hear you. In like manner zome one said to another simpleton, 'Demeas, I saw you here, three days back, in my dreams.' You lie!' he replied, 'I was in the country.' Another worthy dreamed he was selling a sacking-pig, for which he asked a hundred pence. Some one bid him fifty; he stoutly refused and in his energy woke up. As pig and money were alike desied to his waking signt, he speedily closed his eyes again and, extending his palm, said to the dreamland bidder, 'Well, well, let's have the fifty!' A variation of this class is the story of the two fools, one of whom dreamed that he had trodden on a nail, and straightway (on waking) bandaged his foot. His courade, having asked and learned the reason, delivered himself of the sage observation: Rightly are we called foolish; for why ever do you go to rest without your shoes on?*

"The doctors and their patients are not forgotten in the old jeats. There is the case of one who, having had his uvula operated upon, was bidden not to talk. Accordingly, he desired his slave to return for him the salutations of those who bade him good-morrow; but, when this was done, kept raying to each in the fallness of his courtesy: 'Don't take it as an afroat if my slave salutesy you in my stead; my medical man has bidden me not to talk.' Another feel being slok agreed with the dector has hee?'

"A man is told of, who seeing a physician company, altoged out of sight. A friend observing this asked the reason. 'Well,' said the other. 'tis seem time since I have been slok, and really I'm ashamed to be seen by him.' Another story in a hammed